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TODAY and TOMORROW

Utter Pessimism

THE flood of American pessimistic warnings and comments on the significance of the terrific losses suffered by the American forces in Okinawa that followed President Truman's latest Congress message and gradual official admission of casualties continues to pour in. The Washington Columnist David Lawrence described the American campaign in Okinawa as a fiasco and a setback and an example of military incompetence worse than Pearl Harbour. A Reuter's special correspondent William Hardcastle declared that it was the Nipponese special attack corps that decimated the American 5th fleet. American manpower director Paul McNutt also has openly admitted this fact.

The New York Times in one of its latest editorials declares that even the belated and partial official admissions of casualties and losses add up to a total of nearly 40,000 men. The New York Times stresses that the Nipponese have a decided air superiority over the American naval and land forces in the Okinawa sector.

As in Okinawa, so also in the other major war theatre in East Asia, namely Burma, the terrific losses suffered by the British 14th Army has shattered all foolish optimism about early conclusion of the Burma war.

By their bitter experience in Burma, the British have become most pessimistic about the war against Nippon. The Military critic of the London News Chronicle utters the warning that the war against Nippon will take much longer than two more years. This British critic says that Nipponese war potential in China, Manchuria and Korea is very high and that she has well protected communication lines and inexhaustible piles of strategic necessities.

According to the Chronicle's military critic, the Nipponese have at least 5 years' supply of rubber, 8 years' supply of tin and 18 months supply of petrol. Besides Nippon is able to get vast quantities of synthetic fuel in Korea and Manchuria.

Recently President Truman authorised enlistment of recruits for the regular American armed forces. These new recruits are to sign up for a period of three years or for 6 months after the duration of the war, whichever is longer. Thus the American authorities are only too well aware that the war in the Pacific will last far longer than even three years more.

That Nippon is well equipped and fully prepared for a grim and protracted war against the Anglo-American enemies of Asia can be gleaned from the fact that on Tuesday when about 350 giant enemy bombers invaded the skies of Hanshin district Nippon interceptors and anti-aircraft guns shot down 56 of these super forts and heavily damaged 144, most of which could not return to their base. 200 out of 350—a loss of 70 per cent! However high the production capacity of America may be, the staggering and mounting losses of the enemy on land, sea and air will hasten his final destruction.

Enmity Between Chiang & Yenan Regimes Begins

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Spearhead Of Communist Group Army Now Pushing Into South China

Lisbon, June 6 (Domei)—Chungking War Minister General Chen Cheng today admitted that clashes have taken place between Chungking and Yenan Communist troops during the past few months, indicating that the strong feeling of enmity between Chungking and Yenan has failed to lessen, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Chen claimed that Yenan troops were responsible for the clashes, asserting that Chungking forces have been given the strictest instructions not to attack unless they were attacked themselves.

The Chungking War Minister, furthermore, maintained that American Lend-Lease equipment was not being used against the Yenan Communists.

Meantime, Jon Kimche, Reuters' military commentator, regarded Chen's statement that Lend-Lease material was not involved in the latest clashes as a Chungking plea to the United States not to grant recent requests by the Yenan Communists for Lend-Lease equipment.

China Front, June 4 (Domei)—The spearhead operational unit of Yenan's 18th Group Army which is playing the role of mainstay of Yenan's military offensive against the Chungking regime has already reached Pingsiang in Kiangsi Province and is now about to reach its old home at Juikin, according to reliable information reaching here.

All Not Quiet In Syria Ragga In Grip Of Unrest

Zurich, June 6 (Domei)—Latest reliable reports received here today from Damascus said that some tension has arisen at Ragga, about 175 kilometres east of Aleppo, Syria, owing to the refusal of the French commander there to turn over all strategic points to the gendarmes.

Although quiet prevailed in Ragga last night, French troops on the previous night were said to have fired mortars against anti-French Syrian elements and tribesmen who tried to attack their barracks.

Reporting further unrest, other dispatches stated that certain tribes in Northern Syria, taking advantage of the unstable conditions prevailing in the country, have begun to engage in tribal feuds.

NO MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT FORESEEN OUT OF WAVELL'S LONG LONDON DISCUSSIONS

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Viceroy To Retain All Veto Powers Vital Statement Expected Next Week

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According to a report from New Delhi, Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, returned to New Delhi on Tuesday last after personal consultations with the members of the British Government in London on conditions in India. The report added that the Viceroy presided over a meeting of his puppet Executive Council the same day and that an official announcement on his visit to London will be made sometime next week.

The report also revealed that Wavell's discussions in London were more concerned with the maintenance of India as a base for operations against Nippon than with problems connected with the present political deadlock in India.

While British propagandists in London and New Delhi are talking loudly about a settlement of the political deadlock in India following Wavell's return, Indian circles feel certain that the British Government would never have authorised Wavell to make any far-reaching political concessions to the Indians. The British, including the Labour Party members, still talk of the notorious Cripps' offer as the most practical scheme for India thereby making it very clear that they are not willing to offer India anything more than that.

Meanwhile, according to a Bombay despatch, the anti-Indian newspaper "Statesman" of Calcutta thinks that the Viceroy will make an offer to the Congress and the Muslim League of equal representation in the Central Government. But it lets the cat out of the bag when it says that the Viceroy will continue to exercise his special powers in such important matters as defence, finance and external affairs. That such a proposal, if made by the Viceroy, will certainly be rejected by every self-respecting Indian, is the concensus of opinion among well-informed Indian observers.

Revealing that the Indians do not expect any far-reaching political concessions following Wavell's discussions in London, a further report from Bombay states that leaders of chief political parties in India have not yet spoken of the possibility of any settlement between Britain and India. It is certain that they all feel that no compromise is possible between Indian nationalism and British imperialism.

Fresh Anglo-American & Soviet Hitch Over Germany's Disposal

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Lisbon, June 6 (Domei)—Drew Middleton, American correspondent, in a dispatch received here from New York, today reported that a fresh hitch appears to be developing between Anglo-American and Soviet military authorities over the administration of German territory.

He said that the first meeting of the "Allied Control Council," consisting of four military leaders with their advisers, "ended abruptly" today following the signing in Berlin of the Four Power Declaration on Germany's defeat.

Soviet Marshal Gregory Zhukov, the correspondent said, apparently was not empowered to do more than to sign the declaration and did not wish to discuss the organization of the "Allied Control Council."

What the Russians desire first seems to be the dispersal of forces of the Anglo-American powers.

"Until the American troops move out of parts of the proposed Russian zone of occupation and British troops withdraw from the area east of the Elbe which they now occupy, Marshal Zhukov is unwilling to discuss anything further, Middleton said.

Another American correspondent, meantime, said that the Russians today requested a last-minute change in the wording to the Four Power Declaration "to avoid offending Nippon."

The Russians were reported to have asked General Dwight Eisenhower to delete the word "nationals" so as to specifically exclude Nipponese citizens caught in the Russian zone of occupation in Germany from being turned over to the Anglo-American powers.

The correspondent said that the Anglo-American authorities decided to thrash out the Russian reservation later between the respective governments.

Okinawa War In Full Swing; Foe Losses Mounting

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Nippon Garrison Units Batter Enemy Forces From New Positions

A Nippon Base in the Okinawa Sector, June 6 (Domei)—Nippon garrison units now firmly entrenched, in new positions were locked in fierce fighting with a numerically superior enemy force yesterday. The enemy in a frantic effort to make up for mounting losses is reported to have landed 500 infantry reinforcements on the shore west of Oroku due south of the city of Naha.

Meanwhile, inclement weather continued to prevail over the entire Okinawa sector throughout yesterday with the result that our air force was prevented from a large-scale air offensive. Taking advantage of this adverse weather groups of enemy transport showed some activities in Okinawa waters yesterday, apparently in an attempt to land badly needed supplies for enemy ground forces.

A Nippon Base in Okinawa, June 6 (Domei)—The Nippon air force braving inclement weather carried out torpedo attacks against enemy surface craft in waters near Miyako Kume and Donaki island in the Okinawa Group on Sunday. At least one enemy transport is known to have been sunk instantaneously by one of our torpedo planes at a point five miles north-west of Donaki Island. Another enemy warcraft of unidentified category was severely crippled with direct torpedo hits, though her sinking has not been confirmed.

Our airmen in the course of this operation are believed to have scored many other results which however remained unconfirmed due to extremely poor visibility and prevailing adverse weather.

Nippon Forces Hold All Points On Tarakan Front

A Nippon Base in the South-Western Pacific, June 6 (Domei)—Nippon forces on the Tarakan front continue to hold firmly to all positions in the face of fierce enemy attacks. Nippon storm parties infiltrating deep into enemy lines are inflicting heavy losses on enemy troops who launched a general offensive along the entire front last Monday, June 4.

In the course of counter-attacking operations our units are so far known to have confirmedly accounted for 291 enemy casualties. In addition at least three trenchmortars, one heavy machinegun, and three motortrucks were destroyed. Our units also blasted nine enemy bivouacs and also three supply depots, besides capturing large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Indonesians Eager To Join Naval Auxiliary Training

Macassar, June 5, (Domei)—Responding to popular demand, competent officials in charge of the Celebes Naval Auxiliary Services yesterday commenced accepting applications for admission for the present recruitment, the third since the Nippon occupation. Final selection of students for admission into the training camp is expected to be completed some time early in August.

Meanwhile, indicative of the mounting spirit of Indonesians to fight the Anglo-American enemies to the finish, it is reported here that the Banjermasin Provincial Advisory Council members during the recent session held May 30 to June 2 strongly advocated initiation of the conscription system. One councillor, Sumatt, even declared all male Indonesians between the ages of 19 to 35 should be drafted into naval auxiliary services.

Huge Anglo-American & Canadian War Casualties

Lisbon, June 6 (Domei)—The Supreme Anglo-American Headquarters in Europe today disclosed on the first anniversary of the Anglo-American invasion of the European Continent that 184,152 British and Canadian troops were killed, wounded or missing during the period from 'D" day to Germany's surrender, according to a report received here.

United States casualties for the 337 days of fighting since the invasion, the announcement said, amounted to 514,534 including 89,477 killed and 367,180 wounded.

Tito Refuses To Submit To Anglo-U.S. Pressure

Lisbon, June 4 (Domei)—That Yugoslav Marshal Joseph Tito is still refusing to bend meekly to Anglo-American pressure in the Adriatic territorial dispute today was manifested in an announcement made by the Belgrade Radio that the Yugoslav leader has again reaffirmed his claims to Austrian Carinthia.

The Belgrade Radio quoted another speech that Tito has just made, in which he said, "We have liberated Carinthia but international circumstances have obliged us to withdraw temporarily."

Tito is reported to have emphasized, however, "Carinthia is ours, and we shall fight for her."

Suihua Emergency Farm Development Successful

Hsinking, June 5 (Domei)—Notwithstanding the fact that it was regarded as the most difficult of all undertakings launched among various emergency farmland development projects, the Suihua paddyfield development project has been successfully executed and completed according to plan. The first supply of irrigation water to paddyfields sprawled over many thousands of hectares of fertile lands was sent through May 21.

The formal ceremony marking the first flow of irrigation water was observed today in the presence of official and civilian representatives of this district. The cultivation of the huge tract of new paddyfield at Suihua is expected to contribute substantially towards boosting the national output of rice. In view of the fertility and virgin nature of the soil, it is regarded an easy matter to obtain two tons of rice from one hectare of paddyfield.

Rift Between Anglo-U.S. And Russia Widens

Tokyo, June 6 (Domei)—The ideological difference between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union which for a while was relegated to the background under dire necessity of carrying on the struggle against the common enemy has gradually come to the fore since the defeat of Germany, the Yomiuri-Hochi editorially declared.

Recent relations between the United States and Britain and the Soviet Union can be reviewed in three stages, the journal said. The first stage was featured by mutual distrust with regard to the formation of a second front, while the outstanding characteristic of the second stage was the success of Soviet diplomacy in the Mediterranean as well as in Eastern Europe.

The present stage, the journal continued, was entered with the surrender of Germany which marked the start of a scramble for spoils of war among the three powers. As this quarrel over distribution of spoils of war has rapidly developed on a world-wide scale the fundamental difference of ideology between the Anglo-Americans and Soviets has gradually raised its head again, the journal said.

Instances of this latest trend in relations between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union can be found in the recent development of friction between Chungking and Yenan, the controversy between Washington and Moscow over the incorporation of the Chapultepec Charter in the new international security organization, and statements by the Soviet delegate to the San Francisco conference that Moscow will back the claims of colonies of the Anglo-Americans for independence.

U.S. POWER POLITICS

The journal noted the United States apparently intends to execute imperialistic power politics behind the thin veneer of high-sounding ideals. However, the journal pointed out, as the United States becomes involved deep in power politics the ideals she has hung up gradually lose power to attract her own people as well as other nations The Soviet Union on the other hand has not secured an overwhelmingly superior position in international politics despite the amazing success she has scored in enhancing her position in the world through the war.

The fact that the Soviet request for an invitation for the Warsaw Government to the San Francisco conference was flatly turned down is eloquent testimony to the comparative weakness of the Soviet position, the Yomiuri-Hochi asserted. Since the Anglo-Americans have to some extent stiffened their attitude towards the Soviet Union following the end of the European war, the journal opined, it will henceforth become more and more difficult for Moscow to have Washington and London accept its demands by simple negotiations. Under these circumstances, the Soviet Union has no alternative but to resort to ideological tactics. Hence the ideological struggle between the two parties is bound to be intensified in future, the journal said.

The journal declared that some people in the United States seem to believe the United States still has the trump card in conducting relations with the Soviet Union who badly needs American economic assistance for its reconstruction. However, the Yomiuri-Hochi declared, it would be a great mistake to suppose the Soviet Union would not be able to carry out domestic reconstruction without American help. Nor will Moscow allow her foreign policy to be dictated by Washington in return for whatever amount of material aid the Soviet Union receives from the United States.

We may safely conclude then that the Soviet Union will continue its present policy of exacting the maximum concessions from the Anglo-Americans by any means short of war, and the ideological difference between the two parties will be further aggravated, the journal said in conclusion.

Winston Churchill Completely Denies Syrian Implication

Lisbon, June 6 (Domei)—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, replying to the recent charges made by General Charles de Gaulle, Head of the French Provisional Government, emphatically denied in the House of Commons today the suggestion that Britain endeavoured to stir up agitation in the Levant States, according to a Reuter dispatch from London.

He said that there were no grounds whatever for de Gaulle's suggestion that after the recent breakdown in negotiations, the disturbances were caused by bands armed with British weapons. The British Prime Minister disclosed, however, that "for the sake of preserving order, we are now issuing some arms."

Britain does not intend to steal the property of anybody in this war, except, perhaps, from her enemies, Churchill claimed. He regretted that de Gaulle did not inform the British Government of the orders which de Gaulle said were sent to General Etienne Beynet, French Delegate-General in Syria, on May 30 to cease firing.

In a lengthy review of the Levant crisis, Churchill pinned the blame for the disturbances on France, claiming that French military action and the consideration of Syrian welfare prompted the British intervention.

Churchill disclosed for the first time, however, that British troops were involved in what he termed a 'minor disturbance" in Beirut on "V" Day. He strongly maintained that there were a number of other disturbances in Beirut at that time but these incidents had no connection with the later Levant crisis.

Churchill Reveals In Commons Soviet Demands

Lisbon, June 6 (Domei)—A London Associated Press message mentioned significantly that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill revealed in the House of Commons today the "loan" to Russia of British fleet units, including nine former American overage destroyers, to satisfy Soviet demands for a part of the surrendered Italian fleet.

Russian Policy Toward German People Lenient

(By Munesato Tomoyeda, former Domei Berlin Correspondent)

Tokyo, June 5 (Domei)—The area at which my lodging was located in Berlin was occupied by the Soviet Army on Apr. 27. Although confusion prevailed for the first two or three days, peace and order were soon restored. The Soviet Army maintained strict military discipline and civilian life returned to normalcy. Under the military government established by the Soviet Army, Berlin citizens were put to compulsory labour for street cleaning.

As the war ravages were removed and order restored, food rationing, according to districts, was started. Government offices reopened at surprising rapidity. The Soviet Government paid particular attention to food distribution in its occupied territories. Not only has the minimum subsistence been ensured but farmers from neighbouring districts are permitted to bring in and sell their produce in free market. The quantity of food distributed is larger than that distributed by the German Government.

With the exception of a slight reduction in butter and sugar rations, other foodstuffs such as wheat flour and potatoes have been doubled. It appeared that food rations in Soviet-occupied German territory are better than those of British or American occupied German territory. This fact may be taken as proof of the great concern which the Soviet Government is giving to the administration of occupied territories.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BERLIN

Cultural propaganda, characteristic of the Soviet Government, was immediately launched in Berlin after the cessation of the war. All remnant movie theatres in Berlin showed Soviet films to large crowds of Berlin citizens. In this manner the Soviet Union commenced rehabilitation work in Berlin, but, in view of the indescribable extent of war ravages there are great difficulties to be overcome in reconstruction of the city.

The Soviet Government's administration of occupied territories and rehabilitation policy as seen in Berlin which is located within Soviet-occupied Germany, are of considerable interest in many respects. What attracted my attention first of all was the unusual leniency of Soviet policy toward defeated Germany. Contrary to hatred and retaliation which even the German Army expected from the Soviet Army, I observed unexpected leniency in the Soviet administration of occupied territories and minute concern paid to the people's livelihood.

The increase of food rations to almost twice that distributed under the German Government is one good example. I also observed that great pains were being taken in regard to cultural policy. The Soviet Government is very anxious to stress the fact that it entertains no racial prejudice. Everywhere in Berlin I found posters bearing Stalin's statement to the effect that the Red Army is without racial hatred and prejudice because its troops have been educated and trained not to hold any racial prejudice against any race. It is specially noteworthy that the Soviet Union is apparently prosecuting its own independent policy toward its occupied territories without regard to interference by others.

People's Volunteer Corps Being Rapidly Set Up

Tokyo, June 6 (Domei)—The organization of the People's Volunteer Corps which will play an important role in the defence of the homeland as well as in war production is progressing as scheduled, according to an interim report submitted by Home Minister Genki Abe to the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

The Home Minister said local branch offices were established in almost all prefectures throughout the land by the end of last month, while the selection of assistant directors for each branch office, headed by the prefectural governor is nearly completed. He said for the time being the corps will be entrusted with the task of cooperating with the fighting services in urgent war work, while employment of the new organization as a means to boost production of foodstuffs is also being planned.

"Red Star" Attacks Foreign Anti-Sovist Elements

Zurich, June 5 (Domei)—The Soviet Army organ "Red Star" today editorially charged that certain anti-Soviet leaders in foreign countries were trying to cause panic and dissension by presenting the Red Army as a "menace to the nation of Europe," according to a Moscow dispatch.

These provocators, the journal said, are seeking to convince the public that a war with the Soviet Union is inevitable. They are trying "to kindle enmity among nations, slander the victorious Soviet Union and to sow in the minds of their compatriots the inevitability of a new war," the journal said.

Southern Section Of Kyushu Island Raided

Fukuoka, June 6 (Domei)—About 30 small-type enemy planes raided the southern section of Kyushu Island for one hour beginning 3 p.m. this afternoon.

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